FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54tf.

Administrators' Notice.

AT May Term, 1841, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Columbus, the subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander Troy, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. E. TROY, } Adm'rs.
ALEX. J. TROY, }

June 17, 1841. 54-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned bearing date the 8th February, 1838, we will offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Pearson, and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS, } *Trustees.*
PEDLEY D. DANIEL. }

May 8, 1841. 50-12Jy.

Important to the Afflicted.

HERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES,—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 150,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Voice of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the safest and best medicine we have ever tried.—Sherman's Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in a few days, and his Worm Lozenges we have used with children with uniform success.—*Ice. Star.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 39-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Gravel! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they *clean* and *purify* the system, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe. ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.* ☜
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a waiter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, probably he may steer his course either for Cheraw, Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for delivering him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is a stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on the inside lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said negro was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was hired by the young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. Such is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Eggs' Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Span Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Couch Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ All Work done by me repaired without charge, if broke by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 44tf

SHAD AND HERRING.

20 HALF BBLS. SHAD, } first quality Al-
100 bbls. Cut HERRING, } bemarle Fish.

Now landing from Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1, 1841. 52-4w

☞ The SCHOOL ELECTION in Robeson County will take place on Monday, 28th July. Poll Keepers will please take notice, that the Act of Assembly requires them to make return to the Board within three days.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

June 8, 1841. 53tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,

MANAGERS.

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
AMOUNTING TO
75,000 Dollars.

On SATURDAY, 26th June, 1841, the

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 6 for 1841,
Will be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1 of $25,000 }
1 of $25,000 } 3 of $25,000
1 of $25,000 } ARE
$75,000!

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of $1,000,

50 of $300, 50 of $250, 65 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

May 22, 1841. 51-4wpd

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 31, 1841.

Sir: I propose to bring to your notice, at the present time, only such matters confided to the superintendence of the Department of War as, from their nature or pressing emergency, or from the general interest they excite, you may deem proper to communicate for the information of Congress and the Public.

Although the inspections directed since the adjournment of Congress have been made with the greatest promptness, and furnish an extensive body of information in regard to the state of the public defences, as well as to the discipline and efficiency of the army, and bear full and satisfactory testimony to the importance of the Inspector's Department, yet, from the limited time allowed, and the immense extent of territory over which the numerous establishments connected with the military service are distributed, the inspections are necessarily incomplete; and it is therefore not designed to notice all the considerations suggested by the information they afford until a future occasion.

In the general condition and disposition of the army there has been no material change since the last annual report from this Department. The regular force stationed in Florida, consisting of eight regiments, and numbering, in the aggregate, by the last returns, five thousand and fifty-seven, it has been found expedient to continue in service in that Territory.

A few incursions by small detachments of our troops into the fastnesses of the enemy, by which their atrocities have been signally visited upon their own heads, have been the only exceptions to the general cessation of hostilities which took place last July, soon after the regiments, reinforced by new recruits and provided with every necessary supply, were prepared for active operations; nor have they been renewed since that time. Offers to negotiate from several chiefs, the device by which those crafty warriors have so often baffled our arms at the period most propitious to success, were renewed under such circumstances as induced the commanding general once more to embrace them. The strongest confidence appears to have been felt that, with the aid of a suitable amount of funds, applicable to that object, the whole of the hostile bands might soon be persuaded to surrender, and abandon the country. This line of policy, though tardy in its results, continued to hold out such hopes of complete success as to encourage the late Administration in the belief that this protracted war had at last been brought so near a close as to be no longer a subject of particular interest or anxiety. For these reasons it was not thought expedient to check or interrupt the negotiations in progress on the 4th of March last by directing a different mode of operations. The result so far, since the negotiations were renewed in the fall, has been the surrender of four hundred and thirty-one Indians, including about one hundred warriors, all of whom have been transported to the country assigned them, west of the Mississippi.—Some expectation is still indulged by the officer in command that the remaining bands which have so long infested the upper and northern districts of the peninsula will surrender in a short time; but I regret to state that but little hope can be justly cherished that this unhappy and wasteful war, which has already cost so great a number of valuable lives, and so many millions of public treasure, will be terminated without still further sacrifices. It appears that, after six months of negotiation, no access has been had to the principal and most powerful chief, or to any of his followers. Directions have accordingly been given for the most energetic and effective prosecution of the war the moment further negotiations shall appear to be useless. Steps have also been taken to increase the efficiency of the means now at the disposal of the officer in command; and, in the mean time, the retrenchment of every expenditure connected with the service, for purposes not essential in Indian warfare, has been earnestly enjoined.

The many weighty considerations which invite the immediate attention of Congress to the subject of the public defences generally, and particularly to the works absolutely necessary to the security of our great commercial emporiums, and the keys to our most valuable resources of every kind, must be so generally understood and appreciated that nothing this Department can urge could add any thing to their force and conclusiveness. To say nothing of the destruction of property, and our weakened condition in a military point of view, attendant upon the carrying of any of our most assailable points, the penetration of our territory and the seizure of even one of our strongholds by a powerful enemy upon the sudden outbreak of war, it would seem to be equally the dictate of patriotism and wisdom to make due provision against the infliction of such insults to the national honor and character.

It has been urged as an objection to the further progress of the works heretofore projected for the defence of our extensive sea-coast, that the recent experiments in the use of steam power in ocean navigation, and the ready application of the same powerful agent to the defence of our principal harbors, together with the late inventions in the means of increasing the destructiveness of shells, must soon introduce an entire change in the system of coast defence, as well as of maritime war in general. It is true that the mental activity, characteristic of the age in every other art and science, has not been less fruitful in suggesting improvements in the art of war, the value of some of which has already been tested in practice, and doubtless others will, in time, prove equally successful. In no department of public affairs may the natural connexion and dependence between all the sciences and inventions of art be more beneficially illustrated than in the improvement of the means of national defence. That the cause of humanity will be promoted in proportion as the existing systems and means of defensive warfare are perfected by new improvements, in affording to all nations greater security to the independent enjoyment of their own acquisitions and forms of society and government; in putting the weak upon a more equal footing with the strong; in rendering wars less frequent, and allowing all the arts of peace to flourish in uninterrupted vigor, cannot be doubted. It is a source of much gratification to observe that several gentlemen of high professional distinction in the army are employing themselves in these appropriate studies. But while, in carrying forward the plan devised in former years, due regard should be had to the improvements already introduced in the means of defence, and, as far as practicable, to such modifications as may be rendered necessary by future discoveries, we must take care, by the most efficient application of the means already known and approved, not to lose the advantage of present security.

The array of well-authenticated facts and results of past experience, and the well-sustained reasoning founded upon them, exhibited in the report of the board of officers referred to in the accompanying letter of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, appear to be conclusive in favor of completing the system of defence therein recommended, so far, at least, as to place the country in what is denominated a *good* state of defensive preparation against any sudden occurrence of war. To this extent the completion of the works heretofore projected may be regarded as indispensable, however defective they may be as a perfect system of national defence. It will be seen from the estimates stated in the report alluded to, that to effect that object will require an appropriation of $9,693,547 upon the fortifications, and $2,493,000 for the armaments; making together the sum of $12,186,547. The obligation of the Government to apply this sum to the objects contemplated as speedily as the nature and due permanence of the several constructions will admit, is rendered imperative and absolute by every consideration of public safety and public honor.

It is estimated by the Chief Engineer that the sum of $1,435,500 can be judiciously and most beneficially applied upon these essential works of defence during the remainder of the present year, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for the same objects. The expenditures in this branch of the service have been more considerable in the current quarter than usual, and hence the additional appropriations asked for are larger than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. How this has happened will be explained by the fact that, soon after the accession of your immediate and lamented predecessor, all the means at the disposal of this Department were directed to be employed upon the fortifications and other works for the protection of the Atlantic frontier, in the manner deemed best calculated to produce the greatest possible efficiency in the shortest time. This course appeared to be called for by the unsettled and threatening aspect of our foreign relations. While the whole of the resources at the disposal of this Department for this service were thus ordered to be applied to such unfinished works as could be made available, in whole or in part, in a reasonable time, it is proper to state, in this connexion, that directions were at the same time gives to supply, without delay, the works already completed with their appropriate armament.

The promptitude and liberality with which the Governor of New York and the Commissioner of public lands in that State responded to the recent application of the Department to be put in possession of the works constructed on Staten Island, under the supervision and at the expense of that State, for the defence of New York harbor, deserve the thanks of the country, and should be further acknowledged by the immediate appropriation of the sum demanded as a compensation for the ground upon which they are situated. The works are regarded as of great importance to the object for which they were designed, and they are now in a course of repair and improvement, under the direction of a competent officer of the corps of engineers. The correspondence between this Department and the Governor of New York, and the report of the Chief Engineer, will show the terms upon which the title to this property will be vested in the United States.

It will be seen from the accompanying report from the Ordnance Department, that some additional appropriations for that service are believed to be important to the public interest. The amount called for is $220,000. The importance of the operations of this Department, and its immediate connexion with the national defence, in providing guns, gun-carriages, and other munitions, will at once be perceived.

It is necessary that the attention of Congress should be called to the policy recently adopted in the management of the public armories. The duty of increasing, by every practicable means, the efficiency of these important establishments, not less than a due regard to economy, influenced the Department in giving its sanction to the plan of dispensing with the civil superintendency authorized by law. After full consideration, it was believed that this could be safely and advantageously done. Accordingly the armories are now in charge of skilful and experienced officers of the Ordnance Department. One defect in the policy of taking superintendents from civil life, as shown by past experience, is the want of the proper qualifications in the persons usually selected. Some degree of science, as well as a practical knowledge in the construction and the use of arms, are indispensable requisites in the superintendents. The desired and proper qualifications are rarely to be found united in the same person in civil life, whose services can be commanded by the Government. Another and more serious objection to the system of supervision heretofore practised is found in the defective and inadequate control which the Department has been able to exercise over the superintendents. It has been found impossible, in some instances, to enforce the most salutary regulations. The necessary degree of deference to the orders and wishes of the superior authority, it is manifest, has not been felt. This probably is the inevitable result of the nature of the interests and influences, in no manner connected with the objects of these establishments, which too often control the conduct of the superintendents. For these reasons, it is deemed of great importance that the armories should be separated, as far as possible, from all connexion with the party politics of the day. The force of the objections suggested to a civil superintendence cannot be better illustrated than by the statements contained in the accompanying memorandum of the Ordnance Department, which appears to be taken chiefly from the correspondence between that Department and the superintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry.

But the expediency of continuing the superintendency of these officers must finally be decided by Congress. Some hesitation was felt in dropping, temporarily, the civil superintendency; but as neither of the late superintendents, though of much personal worth, was regarded as possessing, in a due degree, those particular qualifications which are important in the management of such establishments, their removal was thought a fit occasion to introduce a new system. Time has not yet been allowed to test sufficiently its advantages or defects. If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to allow the existing vacancies under the law, as it now stands, to continue for a short period, the public interests will be subserved, whatever may be the result of the experiment. If the policy recommended by the Ordnance Department, and so far sanctioned by this Department, shall succeed, it will be well for the public service. If it shall fail, there will no longer be any pretext for future changes; and the Department will look to the selection of the most competent superintendents from the walks of civil life, and to the means of improving the efficiency of these establishments by such new regulations, under your direction, as may be suggested by experience.

Additional appropriations, to the amount of $825,637 86, are required by the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments for the service of the present year. The amount asked by the Quartermaster General appears to be indispensable. It is about the sum which Congress at the last session failed to appropriate, though included in the estimates, and understood to be in part for arrearages for the year 1840; and a large portion of the present demand may not be improperly set down to the same account. A portion of the sum required by the Pay Department is for arrearages of the year 1840, as will appear from the report of the Paymaster General.

The agents and superintendents heretofore employed in the construction of the various improvements on the lakes, the seacoast, and the interior, have been discharged, except such as have been retained at a small compensation, to guard some of the most important works remaining in an unfinished state, and the public property connected with them. In a few instances, it has been found expedient to employ an agent to take care of the property of the Government collected for the construction of these works, until Congress shall determine upon the question of continuing or abandoning them, where there was no fund out of which they could be paid. Some of these agents have been paid from the proceeds of the sale of a portion of the public property; others can be paid only by further sales or under an appropriation by Congress. It has also been ascertained that the expenditures upon several of these works have exceeded the appropriations made for their construction. These arrearages are generally due to contractors and laborers in no way responsible for this error; and provision should therefore be made for the payment of them. The amount necessary to discharge them, as well as to pay the expenses of the agents employed as above stated, appears from the report of the Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers to be $39,997 12.

The subject of the expediency of completing the Cumberland road, and of improving certain harbors and the navigation of certain great rivers, which may be regarded as necessary and proper in making adequate provision for the public defence, I propose to postpone the further notice of until the stated session of Congress, as the consideration of it will involve the propriety of making appropriations for various works of internal improvement not necessarily connected with that object, and, consequently, will require more time than Congress, at its approaching session, may find it convenient to give.

At the late session of Congress, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated to be expended, under the direction of this Department, in repairing the breach in the Potomac bridge. Soon after the adjournment, an officer of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, distinguished alike for his science and practical skill, was selected to make the necessary examinations, and to report a suitable plan for the execution of the work. With what skill and accuracy he has performed this preliminary service, will appear from his report to the Chief of the Corps. The highest confidence being reposed in the soundness of his judgment, it was determined at once to expend no portion of the money placed at the disposal of the Department for the accomplishment of so important a work upon a plan which did not promise to secure, what was held to be indispensable, its permanence and durability. From the statements contained in the report of Major Turnbull, it is obvious that the repairs, if done upon the plan which formed the basis of the estimate upon which the appropriation was made, could not stand through a single season of freshet or ice. The question was then presented, whether it was proper to commence the repairs upon the only plan which promised the requisite strength and durability, but the cost of which would far exceed the appropriation made by Congress, and which, it was known to the Department, was supposed to be ample for the object, or wait the sanction of that body at the approaching session. The great convenience and importance of the bridge at this point, and the strong interest felt by the citizens of this District that the repairs should not be delayed, urged the immediate commencement of the work, while its questionable propriety, under the prospect of an immediate session of Congress, decided the Department to postpone further operations until that body should have an opportunity of acting upon the subject. The utility and importance of this bridge not only to the citizens of this city and District, but to the carrying of the public mail, and to the Southern travel at the season of the year when the river is obstructed by ice, are so generally felt and acknowledged, that I need say no more to recommend the additional appropriation required; or that the sanction of Congress be given in some other form, at an early day of the session, to the making of the necessary repairs upon the only safe and durable plan which presents itself.

Another public work of great interest committed to the care of this Department deserves some notice at this time. The sum of $75,000 was appropriated at the late session of Congress for clearing out the Red river raft. The large sums of money heretofore expended on this object, the high expectation indulged, after the first successful experiment, of the practicability of effecting it, the subsequent accumulation and continuance of partial obstructions, and the consequent disappointment of the Public, caused the Department to give its early and serious attention to the subject. Believing that Congress, in making this appropriation, indulged the hope that it would be all that would be required for the completion of the work, the Department, resolved that the highest degree of permanence and utility attainable by the use of the means placed at its disposal should be accomplished, directed that an officer of the highest credit for skill and judgment should proceed without delay to ascertain the nature, extent, and causes of the obstructions which interrupt the navigation of that river, and to submit a plan for their removal. That officer has not yet reported to the Department. It is intended that the steam and snag boats, after being repaired, shall ascend Red river, while it continues in a navigable state, to the point of obstruction; but it is not designed to enter upon the work until autumn. This policy, as will fully appear from the report of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, and the accompanying letter of the superintendent, was dictated by a sound economy, if not by the necessity of the case.

A practice has prevailed in the Indian Department of making payments from moneys drawn from the Treasury under appropriations by Congress, without regarding, in all cases, the objects of the appropriations as specified in the law.

This practice virtually defeats that provision of the Constitution which declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except under appropriations by Congress; for the object of this provision must have been not merely that money shall not be drawn from the Treasury without being duly appropriated, but that it shall be paid only for objects specified in the acts of appropriation.

The practice of making payments under such circumstances—that is, of taking money drawn from the Treasury under an appropriation for one object, and applying it to the payment of accounts, and for objects for which no appropriation has been made—renders the reports of the condition of the Treasury entirely fallacious, and utterly destroys all confidence in them. The true condition of the Treasury, or of its liabilities, is not and cannot be presented under such a practice.

The Indian department has favored itself in the means of practising this irregularity by another usage, directly in contravention of the law of Congress requiring that unexpended balances of appropriations, at the expiration of two years, shall revert to the Treasury. It has been customary, before the expiration of the two years, to withdraw from the Treasury the balances not actually required for disbursement within the specified period; and these balances have been placed in the hands of disbursing agents, forming a very large fund, from which payments have been made from time to time for objects for which no appropriations have been made by Congress. The amount of funds in the hands of these special agents of the Department has ranged, on an average, from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the last seven or eight years, and this has been generally deposited in banks selected at the discretion of the agent himself.

Under these circumstances, the disbursing agents, having received moneys under authorized heads of appropriation, which have been applied to objects not sanctioned by law, have had their accounts brought into such a condition as will not allow of their settlement at the Treasury without special appropriation by Congress; and hence there are disbursing agents who have been unable to obtain a settlement during several years, and whose accounts are still open, notwithstanding the act of Congress, most salutary in its object, requiring a settlement annually on the first of October.

As one irregularity is often the parent of another, so, under the usage of the Indian Bureau, by which large amounts of money have been held by disbursing agents, which should have reverted to the Treasury, these agents have had the means of loaning, and have actually loaned, large sums, within the last few years, to meet the necessities of the Treasury in other departments of the government or other and distinct branches of the Indian department; and, in this manner, a system of accommodation has obtained without responsibility and unknown to the law.

The evils of the practice, the subject of these remarks, will sufficiently appear when it is considered that they are precisely those which it was the object of the provision in the Constitution, prescribing the mode of drawing money from the Treasury, to guard against; and those also which were intended to be counteracted by the law of Congress requiring that unexpended balances shall revert to the Treasury at the expiration of two years.

In the present condition of the accounts of disbursing agents, it is impossible to ascertain the precise amount of payments requiring appropriations by Congress for their final adjustment at the Treasury, but the amount is known, thus far, to exceed $200,000, and it will probably require $250,000, and possibly $300,000.

It would be easy to multiply remarks upon the impropriety of this practice of the Department. The objections to it are numerous and weighty, and some of them are founded so deeply in vital principles as to deserve some further notice in this report.

All officers hold their powers in trust under the obligation of fulfilling the objects for which those powers were granted. Congress is entrusted with the power of granting money for objects to be accomplished by Executive agents. If the agents divert the money to other objects, there is a breach of trust. But as all the officers of the Government are presumed to have in view the common good, Congress, more or less, relies upon the Executive agents to indicate the objects requiring appropriations, with estimates of the amounts necessary for their accomplishment. This confidence in Executive agents seems to have been regarded, in some cases, as an implied authority in the agent to undertake objects not yet sanctioned by Congress, the agents looking prospectively for that sanction. But if this discretion is to be tolerated under any pretence whatever, for objects however apparently needful or important, the checks and guards provided by the Constitution and the laws are at once removed, and the most dangerous experiments may be made with the public money, having no higher sanction than the judgment of the Heads of Departments, while the discretion thus exercised at the fountain is liable to become licentiousness in the subordinate agents, resulting in frauds and defalcations of extraordinary character and magnitude.

The attention of the Department has been directed to the subject of Indian treaties, and particularly to the manner in which some of these recently made have been executed, involving the disbursement of large sums of money for the emigration and subsistence of Indians.

The frauds that have been practised in the Southwest have been to some extent inquired into, but a full disclosure of all the facts has not yet been arrived at. Enough has, however, been brought to light to establish the conviction that certain contractors have realized the most enormous profits, the greater portion of which is believed to have been the direct fruit of gross fraud upon the Government or the Indians, practiced by bribing some of the subordinate instruments in the public employment, or through the mismanagement of higher public agents, who can only screen themselves from the suspicion of a connivance in the frauds by submitting to the imputation of gross negligence, ignorance, or incompetency in the performance of their duty.

From the involved character of these transactions and the difficulty of procuring full and precise information, it has been found impossible as yet to fix upon the point where these frauds commenced, or to ascertain the boundaries of responsibility among the numerous public officers and agents through whose direct or indirect instrumentality, connivance, or ignorance, the contractors were able to consummate their unprincipled designs. This investigation has been prosecuted with the most painful reluctance, though persevered in under a paramount sense of duty; and enough has been disclosed to suggest an inquiry whether the guilty recipients may not be compelled to refund their iniquitous gains to the Treasury by process of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BELL.

To the PRESIDENT.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Gov. Cass, American Minister in Paris, at the request of the American residents, delivered an Eulogy on the death of General Harrison. They were intimate personal friends and had fought many fierce battles together, and yet the charge of *cowardice* as uttered against the deceased, the Minister repels with generous and burning indignation. Gov. Cass says he was openly opposed to Gen. Harrison on political subjects, and hence he speaks sentiments the justice of which no one can question. The following rebuke of the cold-blooded calumnies uttered against the deceased President, should crimson the cheek of every man who libelled him while living, and utters extorted compliments now he is dead. Gov. Cass says:—

I have no patience to deal with the charges of cowardice and imbecility with which the fame of a gallant soldier was attempted to be tarnished during life, and which may affect his memory, now he is gone. No one who served with him, could mistake this point of his character. I have seen him in many trying circumstances, where I could not be deceived, and his coolness and self-possession never forsook him for a moment. An instance of his firmness, I may say rashness, presents itself at this moment to my memory. The bridge over one of the deep tributary streams of the river Thames, had been destroyed by the enemy to impede our approach, and a large body of Indians was in the surrounding woods, to prevent us from repairing it. The work was commenced under the immediate direction of Gen. Harrison, who sat calmly upon his horse, overlooking the operations, and exposed to the bullets of the Indians; appreciating the value of his life, I entreated him to retire, offering to remain and see the work executed. But he would not listen to me. He did not tell why, but I know it as well as if he had told me. I read his thoughts in the surrounding circumstances. His army was new, officers and soldiers, suddenly collected from various parts of the country, and it was essential that their General should acquire their confidence. He considered the example of more importance than any risk he may have felt he was encountering.

As to the charge of military incapacity, it is in singular contrast with the history and scenes of General Harrison. He who lived in the field for nearly three years, engaged with the enemy, under the most difficult and perilous circumstances, who was never defeated, and possessed the confidence of almost all around him, it is now ascertained was wholly unequal to his task, and was in fact an *imbecile*. If it were so, with excellent opportunities for observation, I had not capacity enough to make the discovery. It has been reserved for later years. Without arrogating to ourselves any claim to extraordinary discernment, I still think if such had been the true character of General Harrison, among the thousands who followed him to the field, some would have been found to proclaim it and to call for his removal. I consider it no compliment to be told, that the man I respected, the General I had full confidence in, the friend to whom I was strongly attached, was as unworthy of all these sentiments as he was of the rank he attained. No, it is not so. He is gone where my praise or censure is equally indifferent to him. But never while I live shall I cease to regret him, or to bear testimony to the purity of his principles, to the ardor of his patriotism, to the value of his services and to the high qualities which commanded the respect of all who were brought into contact with him.

According to an advertisement in the Halifax Advocate "there will be a Main of Cocks fought at Gaston, North Carolina, for $100 the battle, and $2600 the odd, to commence on Wednesday the 16th June and continue three days; each party to show 25 cocks."

This cruel and unmanly sport it seems is still practised in some parts. Civilization and humanity have not yet mastered the cockpit.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Giving up its Dead.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired on Monday by the United States vessels in the port of New York, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river and bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Jones, who threw herself off James' Slip on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were bodies of men unknown.—*Tattler.*

PLAN OF A BANK AND FISCAL AGENT.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and, as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions, provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be chosen by the directors, out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven nor less than five directors; two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government; that the public moneys be deposited in it; and, when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States; and that the deposites be not removed except by law; and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent, free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed, in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stock, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill-holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum; but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good; and when a surplus accumulates exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the Bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that, when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than $100,000, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer is maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution, to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the Public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to a committee of either House of Congress, to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to and intended for circulation, but may sell drafts not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment; that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion, or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years, but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said Corporation to place offices of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

As might have been reasonably expected, those who compose the Administration, and the majorities of the two Houses, while all agreeing in the necessity of adopting immediately some efficient measures, are not, perhaps, entirely of the same opinion as to any particular measure, or modification of measure. On the subject of a Bank, especially, it is well known there has existed much difference of opinion among those who have acted together most cordially in opposing and overthrowing the policy of the preceding Administrations. The sentiments of the President, for instance, as they have been well known, and constantly maintained, for the last fifteen years, are not, in all respects, such as the Secretary of the Treasury and other members of the Cabinet are equally well known to have entertained and expressed. These differences chiefly respect the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress in the creation of a Bank, and clothing it with powers.

What, then, is the line of duty naturally recommending itself to those who, with these differences of opinion, find themselves called on to discharge high obligations to the country? Is it their duty to beat the field of constitutional argument all over again, in the vain hope of coming to a perfect unity of opinion on all particulars in the end? Is it not rather to consider how far they differ, and how far they agree, and to inquire, with candor and honesty, whether that on which they do agree may not be made efficient for relieving the country?

It is in the spirit of this last proposition that the Administration appears to have acted. The particular plan before Congress, on the call of the Senate, and which is now submitted to the wisdom of the two Houses, is the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury; but it is reasonable to suppose that it has been considered, and its general outline approved, by others.

It may be presumed, then, that it is the opinion of those connected with the Executive Administration, that such a bank as is proposed will be useful and efficient as a fiscal agent of Government, and beneficial also to the exchange and currency of the country. That it does not contain all the provisions which some would have wished, is very probable; but the objections to it, whatever they may be, are of this negative kind. It may be taken for granted that there is nothing in it which those who have concurred in it regard as positively hurtful. And while some might be of opinion that, with other provisions, it would be more efficient, yet the question naturally presenting itself was, is it not best for the country that we go on, in this measure, just so far as we can go cordially together, and stop there? Is it not best to have a measure before us, which all, without the violation of any principle, or any consistency, may unite in supporting? Shall we propose something in which friends can agree, or shall we propose that which some of these friends cannot support, and thus by division throw ourselves at once into the power of the common adversary?

Poorly, poorly indeed! would the party now in power fulfil the high expectations entertained by the country, if they should not, with a seriousness becoming the solemn crisis of the country, lay aside the pride of private opinion, give up personal predilections, and with singleness of heart, and under a full sense of the responsibility which rests upon themselves, UNITE their counsels fairly and cordially, and make a *vigorous* effort to relieve the country.

That this has been the governing motive in preparing the plan now laid before Congress, there is no doubt. That it will be the governing motive with the Whigs in both Houses, there is no doubt; because they must know that they act in the presence of disappointed and eager adversaries, whose eyes are keen to discern party advantages, and who will be ready, at the show of disorder or division in the ranks of the Whigs, to break in upon them, as squadrons of well-trained cavalry break in upon and overthrow the column, however great, which exhibits a broken line, or an opening for attack. The only security for the Whigs is coolness in action, and the compactness of the HOLLOW SQUARE.

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

CINCINNATI, June 10.

The joint committee appointed by the people of this city, the City Council, and soldiers of the late war, to superintend the removal of the remains of the late President to North Bend, left here yesterday morning, by steamboat, for Washington. It will probably be absent, in the performance of its interesting but melancholy duty, about a month. It is composed of the following gentlemen—most of them old, intimate, and long cherished friends of the deceased President:

By the Citizens.—Jacob Burnet, John Reeves, John C. Wright, Charles S. Clarkson, Andrew McAlpin, Lewis Whiteman, and John C. Vaughan.

By the Soldiers.—T. D. Carneal and Ambrose Dudley.

By the City Council.—Rufus Hodges, Edward Woodruff, and D. E. Powell.

On the arrival of the remains here, it is the intention of our citizens to pay their last respects to their departed friend previous to his interment, by a funeral procession and other appropriate ceremonies. After these, the body will be conveyed to North Bend, where it is to be buried on a beautiful elevation, which is distinguishable from the river for some distance above and below. And here beneath the sod that his own hand had cultivated, and which will hereafter be watered by the tears of his pilgrim countrymen, will repose all that is earthly of him who in war was the People's unshrinking defender, and in peace their unfailing friend.—*Gazette.*

Hard on the Doctor.—A celebrated physician boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.—*Very late.*—The steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on the 16th, in 12¼ days from Liverpool,—the shortest trip ever made. She brings Liverpool dates of the 4th inst.

The cotton market continues dull. Sales only about 2000 bales a day, and large arrivals, so that the stock has accumulated to 520,000 bales, against 357,000 at same date last year. The prices were feebly sustained. On the other hand, stocks in the hands of spinners were as low as could be, and a falling off in the imports was certain. Trade and manufactures in a very depressed condition.

The English and China war was *not* concluded; but hostilities had recommenced, the Emperor having refused to ratify the Treaty. The British had captured the Bogue Forts, and, some accounts say, Canton also. The Emperor is resolved to grant no terms to "the barbarians."

The British Parliament was debating Sir Robert Peel's motion, that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House. It was thought the Ministers would not resign.

The intelligence from Bombay is to the 1st May, it being only *forty-six days old* when it reached Boston; a degree of speed almost incredible.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

CAPTURE AND DEPARTURE OF WILD CAT.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 13, 1841.

Col. Gates arrived yesterday from Fort Pierce, Indian River, in the *Wm. Gaston*, and informs us that fifteen minutes before he arrived at Fort Pierce, Major Childs took the notorious Indian Coacoochee, alias Wild Cat, with fifteen warriors and three negroes, in all nineteen—and after two days confinement, they were shipped to New Orleans, in the schr. *Walter M*, Capt. Thompson. He was bold and impudent as ever, and boasted of his having committed the horrid murders near this city, some time since. This news was received by the citizens with three cheers.

The Ill-fated President.—On the investigation at the office of the British Consul as to the truth of certain rumors, that this ship was out of trim, overloaded, &c., when she took her departure—all which were disproved conclusively—the following statement was given, which seems to us to furnish altogether the most probable solution of that vessel's fate:—*N. Y. American.*

Capt. Cole, of the ship Orpheus, stated that he sailed in company with the President from New York on the 11th March last—that he was in sight of her until the evening of the next day; when he last saw her she was rising on a tremendous sea, and appeared to be laboring and pitching very heavily. The Orpheus at the same time was also laboring very much, and shipped large quantities of water on deck. Captain Cole thinks the President must have been at this time also shipping heavy seas—that the fires were probably extinguished, rendering the vessel comparatively helpless. The storm was dreadful during the whole night; the wind shifted the next morning from N. E. to S. E., causing a still more tremendous sea, and the gale continued with unabated fury until midnight on the 13th. Capt. Cole also stated that it was his further belief *that the President did not survive the gale, but foundered, with all on board, before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her, and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March. In which opinion other nautical gentlemen present seemed fully to coincide!*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Eyes to the Blind.—We insert the subjoined Note with pleasure, and we hope our brethren of the Press will generally do likewise, for the sake of suffering humanity.—Dr. Beckwith has steadily resisted the suggestions of his friends, to make public by Advertisement his success as an Oculist, because he regards the treatment of diseases of the Eye, as only a single branch of his profession. The same reason does not operate, however, to prevent us from saying what we firmly believe: that all persons suffering from diseased eyes may obtain prompt relief, on application to Dr. B. if their cases come within the scope of human skill:

RALEIGH, June 12, 1841.

Mr. Gales: Something more than a year ago, I came to this City Blind, as you may recollect. An interesting notice in your paper, of a young woman and a young man, both born blind, being restored by Dr. John Beckwith, some 20 years since, induced me to place myself under his care. The result fully justified my expectations. One eye was operated on for Cataract, with complete success. Little pain attended the operation, and no inflammation succeeded it—in a week I could see to read with comfort. Impatience of a long night of darkness, and of dependance upon the sight of others, led me for a long time to postpone the claims of the other eye. Twelve months attention to business, however, satisfied me, that two eyes are better than one, and that it is not well to impose unusual labor upon an enfeebled member. Under this conclusion I returned, and on the 1st of this month, Dr. B. operated on the other eye, in presence of Doctors Lewis, McKee and Stith.

The operation occupied probably one minute, and was attended with less pain than bleeding at the arm. Neither pain nor inflammation have followed, and with this eye also, aided by glasses, I can read and recognize the faces of my friends. In a few days, I shall return to my residence in Cabarrus county. I make this communication in a spirit of thankfulness to that Being, whose goodness and mercy have followed me all my days, and with the hope that my example and good fortune, may afford encouragement to others.

Your friend, JOHN PHIFER.

Doctors differ.—When General Jackson took leave of public life he said, "I leave this great country prosperous and happy." Mr. Van Buren, who *immediately* succeeded him, in a recent letter to the Loco Foco members of the New York Legislature, speaks of "the extensive and universally *conceded* embarrassments" by which he was surrounded when he *became* President.—Now, which was right, Doctor Jackson or Martin Van Buren?

One must be wrong, which is it?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Dying as the fool dieth.—Sam'l Wright was killed in a duel by S. W. Oakey near New Orleans a few days ago. They fought with rifles at forty paces distance, and the first fire ended the race of a simpleton. The quarrel arose from some articles written by the deceased, and published, inveighing against some of the New Orleans cotton dealers.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

"Murder will out."—A man named Proctor, who committed a murder in Alabama about ten years since, has just been arrested in Missouri.

The "Boston Atlas," including the debts due to the establishment, was sold to its new proprietor for $52,000.

High Bidding.—The Charleston Mercury formally proposes to President Tyler, that, if he will abandon his party and principles and go over to the Locofocos, that Mr. Calhoun and his tail will go for him to the death for a second election. This is very tempting, certainly, as it will put Mr. Tyler's re-election beyond the reach of contingency! Nine votes certain, and the support of the "*Chivalry!*"—What better guarantee could any man desire for an election to the Presidency? True, they have heretofore been drawbacks and infallible auguries of defeat to all to whom they were given: But the "*Crisis crop*" is more promising now than ever—and any man, for whom Mr. Calhoun could be induced to surrender his pretensions, must reap an abundant success. That Mr. Tyler should hesitate at so liberal an offer, excites our especial wonder!

Richmond Whig.

Ex-Governor Dudley, passed through our town this week on his way to Washington, to join Gov. Morehed and Mr. Charles Manly, who constitute the Internal Improvement Board, &c.—We learn that these gentlemen are on a trip of exploration of the swamp lands of the State on Pungo and Alligator rivers, which have been improved by the operations of the State in canalling, ditching, &c. These lands are now to be brought into market, and the Governor represents the Pungo lands to be of surpassing fertility, and well worth the attention of our capitalists and agriculturists. The State has expended a very large amount of money in making them susceptible of cultivation, and with the great advantages of these improvements, little remains now for the purchasers to do, except to clear them and subject them to the plough.—When the reaction takes place from the South-west, as it certainly will, and our citizens abate their desire to seek wealth at the expense of health, family ties, comfort, and all the enjoyments of civilized life, these swamp lands will produce a new era and feeling in our State, for they compare, both in fertility and easiness of access to market, with the best of the South-western lands. It is true we have not the same length of seasons here, but this advantage is overbalanced by the charms of the home of our family and youth, the society of our friends, the enjoyment of our accustomed comforts and habits, and last, though not least, by living in GOOD OLD NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern Spectator.

His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, is at present absent from the City, on a trip of exploration, with the Board of Internal Improvements, to the Swamp Lands which are in process of reclamation.

Raleigh Register.

Account of Naval Stores inspected in Wilmington for the year ending June 14, 1841:

Turpentine,	- -	135 634 barrels.
Tar,	- -	40,429 barrels.

There is a considerable quantity of Turpentine bought by the distillers here not subject to inspection.

The Wilmington barrels of Turpentine are nearly one-third larger than what are called North County barrels.—*Wil. Chron.*

Indian Corn.—We gather from the returns made by the Marshals by whom the late census was taken, that there was produced in North-Carolina, during the last year, six millions and eight hundred thousand barrels of Indian corn: this quantity of this most useful and necessary article of consumption, at the present average prices, is worth thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars.—The State of North Carolina, according to these returns, was second to no State in the Union in the production of this valuable breadstuff, save Tennessee; the latter State, her daughter, exceeded her by eight millions of bushels.—If we do not surpass our sister States in the magnificence of our improvements, the ostentation of our manners, and the style of our living, we fare well and are out of debt—and that's saying a good deal.

Newbern Spectator.

The tribe editorial are for the most part a lean tribe. There are some fat exceptions, to-be-sure; but their corporeal (we will not say moral) similarity to the renowned Sir John Falstaff, is nothing in their favor during this sultry and truthful season. The cause of this leanness might be rationally accounted for in most cases; but the *wherefore* would contain a severe reflection upon the *patrons* of the press; we therefore desist. Kendall, late of the Extra Globe, now of the Expositor, is said to be meagre as a hyena. Blair was once held up by an honorable senator under the similitude of a "galvanized corpse," from which we infer that he is not only *lean* but unpardonably and cadaverously *ugly*. Ritchie is represented to be a little old dried-up scrimption of a business, which satisfactorily accounts for his not drowning, after pledging himself to "sink or swim" with Mr. Van Buren.—Some eminent examples of leanness might be pointed out among *men of letters* nearer home, both whig and tory; but enough has been said to settle the principle.

"The fiend is long, and lean, and lank,
And moves upon a spindle shank."

Greensborough Patriot.

The New York correspondent of the Madisonian writes—

Mr. J. H. Stevens's great work on the Ruins of Ancient Cities and Temples in Central America, will be published on the 25th. It is the most remarkable book which has appeared for many years, and will excite greater interest, and redound more to our credit in Europe than any previous production of the American press. It has about seventy engraved illustrations, mainly on steel. Those who have read Mr. Stephans' Travels in Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land, need not be told that the matter is most interesting, and the style vivid, graphic and powerful. It is a valuable book on a subject of profound interest to the philosopher and historian, and of rational curiosity to all.

Exemplary.—David G. Burnet, known as Judge Burnet, formerly Chief Justice, and now President pro tem of "the Republic of Texas," and also *President of the Texas Bible Society*, lately challenged Gen. Sam. Houston to *fight a duel!* He was publicly censured by a meeting of citizens called in reference to that subject.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Rockingham and vicinity met at the Court House on the 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing an Orator, and making other arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July.

On motion of Walter L. Steele, Capt. Malcom L. Douglass was called to the Chair, and Wm. K. McAlpin appointed Secretary. After a short consultation, Francis A. Terry, Esq. was agreed on as the most suitable person for the Orator of the day. After communicating to the gentleman the wishes of the meeting, he signified his acceptance by making a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. W. L. Steele was chosen Reader of the National Declaration of Independence, and, on motion, M. L. Douglass was chosen Reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The Chair then appointed E. D. Jarrott, Wm. C. Leak and J. P. Covington, a Committee of Arrangements; Dr. P. W. Stansill, R. J. Steele, J. C. Knight, D. P. McDonald and J. P. Leak, a Committee to draft Regular Toasts. S. H. Sedberry was appointed Marshal of the day.

On motion of E. D. Jarrott, it was

Resolved, That Saturday the 3d be celebrated, and that the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to invite Revolutionary Soldiers and Soldiers of the late War, to partake of the Dinner and participate in the celebration of the day; and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. L. DOUGLASS, Ch'n.
W. K. McALPIN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: As the season of the year has arrived when the various watering places become an object of attraction, and as we frequently hear mention made of mineral springs in this vicinity, possibly the following remarks may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Springs of water, both in their mineral properties, and in their physical origin, commonly partake of the geological character of the country where they are found. In regions where the water forming a spring percolates merely through quartz, or pure sand, a spring contains very little except some earthy particles too minutely divided to be perceived. For this reason, the springs about Fayetteville are generally pure, containing the best and most wholesome kind of water for culinary purposes, or for drink. The bottom lands of the Cape Fear are skirted on either side by sand hills varying in height from a few to a hundred or more feet above the level of the river. This ridge of hills is broken at intervals transversely by smaller streams that are tributary to the Cape Fear. On either side of these tributary streams, and along the ravines from which they flow, the ground ascends into banks or sand hills of various height. The town of Fayetteville lies in a basin, which not unlikely once formed the bottom of a lake. This basin, through which the Cape Fear runs, of a radius of about four miles, is surrounded by a rim, the top of which consists merely of loose sand with scarcely any intermixture, resting sometimes on a coarse and porous sand-stone, and sometimes on a bed of potter's clay, and sometimes the sand-stone forms an intermediate stratum between the sand and the clay. In places, the sand-stone rests upon the clay without any covering, and sometimes with a very slight covering of [illegible] at the base of these hills, and above the [illegible] the stone, numerous springs of water issue [illegible] which rarely vary much at any season of the [illegible] the quantity that runs. Where the stratum [illegible] is wanting, and the spring proceeds from moisture percolating through the sand only, the water has [illegible] or no mineral properties. This is also true in some cases where the percolation is through the stratum of coarse stone under the sand.

The stratum of stone, however, frequently gives a character to the water. This stratum is composed of particles of sand cemented by the oxide of iron, and is in many places mixed with sulphur, so that the iron becomes a sulphuret. In some places, this sulphuret is very abundant, exhibited in brilliant masses, and so loosely connected, that the mass, when taken from the ground, though hard, soon crumbles to pieces on exposure to the air. Whenever the water percolates through this mass, or stratum of stone, the spring issuing beneath frequently partakes of the mineral properties derived from the rock. In some cases a portion of the water is decomposed; the oxygen uniting with the iron, leaves the hydrogen disengaged to unite with the sulphur, forming sulphuretted hydrogen, that property which gives name to sulphur waters. In other cases, the sulphur receiving another portion of oxygen from the air, or water, passes into a sulphurous, or sulphuric acid, which, uniting with a portion of the oxide of iron, forms the sulphate of iron,—a salt commonly known under the name of copperas. In some few cases, where the water comes in contact with the clay, a portion of the sulphuric acid unites with the alumina of the clay, and forms the salt which we call alum,—a salt that sometimes forms an ingredient of mineral waters. In the same manner, when the water comes in contact with Talcose rock, or soap-stone, or with earth where magnesia exists, a portion of sulphate of magnesia, or epsom salts, is formed. These salts are all that I need to name in this place, because they constitute all of any importance which are found in waters near us, except it be that there is usually some salt of lime found in connection. Such being the geological structure of the region about Fayetteville, as I have described, the character of the mineral springs will generally be similar, and that character not difficult to determine. Iron in some shape will be found a common ingredient. More or less of sulphuretted hydrogen will also commonly be found. Common air, and in some cases carbonic acid, is found. Small traces of alum and epsom salts may in some instances be found. There may also be, in some cases, a portion of lime uncombined, or combined with carbonic acid, forming a carbonate, and possibly there may be, in some cases, a trace of sulphate of lime, but the ingredients most commonly found in the mineral springs in this vicinity are carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphuretted hydrogen, and a trace of lime and alum.

In a spring, a little on the South of this town, near what is called Cochran's Camp, the principal ingredient is sulphuretted hydrogen. In a spring, on the margin of a swamp, on land belonging to John Kelly, Esq., about 4 miles below Rockfish, and near the Wilmington road, the principal ingredients are sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphate, and carbonate of iron. In a spring, on the other side of the Cape Fear, on land belonging to Josiah Evans, Esq., the principal ingredient is the iron. At the spring on Little River, near McFadyen's, about 15 miles from this place, the ingredients are sulphate of iron, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, a trace of alum, and possibly of magnesia.

This spring possesses some advantage above any other in our neighborhood. Its waters are more strongly impregnated with most of our mineral springs. It is located on higher ground—on a romantic spot, and at a very convenient distance for a ride from town. Were a commodious house erected here for the convenience of boarders, there is scarcely any place so near where the hot and sickly months might be more securely and comfortably spent by those who might wish to retire from this place into the country.

Beside the springs that I have named, there are various others scattered about on the borders of the basin I have described, and among the adjacent hills whose mineral properties differ not much from those I have described. In almost any place where water passes through, or comes in contact with the strata of rock I have described, it partakes more or less of the mineral properties which that is capable of communicating. For certain purposes they are valuable, and may be profitably employed for bathing as a tonic.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, and admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: J. W. Scott of Concord, Cabarrus county; Jeremiah Clark of this County; Frederick H. McDowell of Mecklenburg county; Tod R. Caldwell of Burke county; John L. London of Wilmington, New Hanover county; M. London, do. do.; Alexander G. Hubbard of Newbern, Craven county; George S. Holley of Windsor, Bertie county; Gaston H. Wilder of this City; Thomas Houston of Statesville, Iredell county; John W. Cameron of Carthage, Moore county; Warren Winslow of Fayetteville, and Griffith J. McRee of Wilmington.

And the following to County Court Practice, viz:—Duncan K. McRae of Fayetteville, Cumberland county; E. Nelms of Johnson county; William Johnston of Lincoln county; Angus R. Kelly of Carthage, Moore county; Robert R. Bridgers of Edgecombe county; Alphonso Wilson Long of Orange county; John M. Long of Cabarrus county; Alpheus Jones of Wake county; D. W. Savey of Franklin county; J. Alexander Maultsby of Columbus county; Nathaniel Beckwith of Washington county; W. W. Shepherd of Wayne county; James Palmer of Bertie county; John Baxter of Rutherford county; C. C. Battle of Rocky Mount, Nash county; Edw. Pugh Jones of Mecklenburg county, Va.; John Randolph of Northampton county; John Kimberly of Hertford county; Richard S. Donnell of Newbern; Talcott Burr, Jr. of Wilmington, and William J. Baker of Gates county.

Ral. Register.

Suit against Nicholas Biddle.—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says: "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. States, yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are Wm. Rawle, Thos. Wharton and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esq. It is said that John Cadwallader, the present Solicitor of the Bank, declined participating in the action."

Suit against Nicholas Biddle.—One of the New York Journals inquires as to the precise nature of the suit lately instituted by the Bank United States against Mr. Biddle. It is brought to recover nearly seven hundred thousand dollars paid out during his administration, for which no vouchers can be found, of which sum more than four hundred thousand dollars, it is asserted, was paid to him for purposes unknown, and on the checks of the Cashier.—*N. Amer.*

Tennessee.—A gentleman from Murfreesborough writes to the Editors of the Nashville Journal, that Mr. Polk will be re-instated at the election in August, and the Legislature, and consequently the United States Senators to be elected by them, be thoroughly Whig.

Government Organ.—The character of our Government abroad is inferred from the taste and tone of its organ. If it be distracted in its views, radical in its movements, or abusive in its temper, such is supposed to be the leading characteristic of the Administration which it professedly represents; and the inference is a fair one. However deep our mortification may have been for some years past, we are now relieved from it in the appointment of the National Intelligencer; a journal that never forgets its own dignity, and never forgets what is due to the character of the country. It is true to its friends, and courteous to its adversaries; which steadily maintains the right and seeks to reclaim those that are in the wrong.—*North American.*

The St. Louis Republican states that a mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, paid last year upwards of $16,000 in exchange. On this the editor well remarks:

"Who pays this in the end? Why, the consumer, the farmer, the mechanic. Merchants were obliged to pay the enormous exchanges now demanded for Eastern funds are by no means going to sell goods at the same prices, as if exchange could be had as was when the United States Bank was in successful operation. But the United States Bank was a 'monster,' and the Locofocos preferred shinplasters to a sound currency—and the People are the sufferers. Which is the most monstrous, a United States Bank or general bankruptcy?"

Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from natural battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on him from a pail, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders would have preserved it.

A Windfall.—It is said that one of the stevedores, a poor & respectable man, received a letter from England by the last steamship, informing him that there was awaiting his order a legacy of £300 sterling, with the accumulated interest of thirty-six years. The *fortune*-ate individual is about 70 years of age, and passed the best portion of his life on ship board, enduring the hardship of a sea-fearing life. He has for years been well known as a stevedore of industrious habits, and a hard working man.

Salem Gaz.

What a Whig?—The "Lynchburg Republican" says, that Gen. *Jackson's* administration "is sufficient alone to entitle him to the gratitude of every man, who duly appreciates good Government!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1841.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1841.

Dear Sir: Since the meeting of Congress we have had considerable trouble and confusion in the house of representatives, as you have doubtless noticed, on the old abolition controversy, which for the present session it was hoped would have been permitted to sleep; and would no doubt have rested quietly, but for the inflammatory agency of Messrs. Adams and Wise. This flame, and to the conduct of the opposition party, may be justly attributed the embarrassment into which the House has been thrown, and the loss of at least one week of the time of the session which should have been devoted to the important business for which the session was called.

During this unpleasant contest, which appeared to be most gratifying to the opposition party, they exerted all their power and influence in such a way as to aggravate and increase the difficulties into which the House had been placed, and to defeat by their votes and other acts every effort at compromise or conciliation. Their settled purpose being, as some of them openly avowed, to prevent any thing being done by Congress at the present session, and at all events to prevent the accomplishment of the great objects for which the session was called;—but patriotism and good sense have at length prevailed—decorum has been quieted—and the House commenced organized, with every prospect of acting efficiently and promptly on the public business.

It is quite amusing, when the *previous question* is sprung upon these gentlemen, to witness their eloquence, and to hear their pathetic homilies in favor of the freedom of debate, and the sacred rights of the minority; while some of us here know experimentally that they themselves have for the last twelve years trampled those rights in the utmost derision, and treated the opportunities with contempt; wielding at the time the instrument of which they now complain with the most unsparing tyranny.

The House sitting late last night, the House passed the bill appropriating $25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the late President. Much opposition was made to its passage, apparently on party ground. It passed, however, as you will have seen, by a very large majority. It is believed the sum will be small enough, as very heavy expenses had been incurred by the General in arranging his business and family, to enter on the duties of his office.

I am informed by good authority that, among other heavy expenditures, he paid nearly three thousand dollars postage, on letters and other communications made to him through the Post Office establishment, between the time of his nomination for the Presidency and his taking the oath of office.

CONGRESS.—We give considerable space to the proceedings, and copy the Intelligencer's report of one or two *scenes*, alike disgraceful to the place and to those who enacted them. The whole country is calling upon members to *act*, but nearly three weeks have been worse than wasted in the House.

MR. RAYNER.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says, "Rayner of N. C. is a man of powerful mind and brilliant talents, addressed the House at length today, commanding attentiveness of the House on the [illegible] that Mr. Rayner maintains a high [illegible] We lately heard a distinguished member of the House say, that [illegible] of the North Carolina delegation was a little more service in the House if he would consent to become the leader of the Whig party.

ELECTRIFICATION.—It is stated in the Charlotte Journal that only 37 of that reckless and abandoned [illegible] Congress who less [illegible]

[illegible] General Springs in this vicinity [illegible] article will be read with interest, but [illegible] suggestion in regard to the erection of buildings [illegible] visitors at the McFadyen Spring, is worthy of [illegible] attention. This spring has been resorted to, [illegible] under all the disadvantages of being obliged to occupy temporary and uncomfortable cabins, by several families, for a few years past, and we learn with the manifest benefit to health. If a good house were kept on the spot, there is no doubt it would be extensively patronized during the summer season.

MR. EWING'S PLAN OF A BANK.—In our last we were obliged, by the late hour at which it came to hand, to give merely an abstract of this document. The subject is so important, that we give the Plan in full in this week's paper.

It may be well to remark, that the Opposition papers might be expected, denounce the scheme in toto, and that some of the Whig papers disapprove of it, although the greater portion are satisfied with it. Some of the New York papers, of both parties, are peculiarly bitter against it, which may be accounted for by the fact that it is proposed to locate the Bank of the U. States in New York. Other objections are made to it, that its capital is too small; that the proportions of specie indebtedness and its issues are too small; that it is not allowed to deal in foreign exchange, &c.

It may be well to remind our Opposition objectors, before they commit themselves on the point, that Mr. Van Buren in his letter to Sherrod Williams, distinctly and emphatically recognised the right of Congress to establish a National Bank within the District of Columbia. This being admitted, the only questions are, as to the *expediency* of creating a Bank, and as to the efficiency of the particular provisions of the charter. These questions must be settled by Congress.

The National Intelligencer closes some remarks on the subject, with an exhortation to unanimity among the Whigs. We infer from the extract on the preceding page, that the President will sign a bill similar to that shaped by Mr. Ewing, and that he will *not* sign one materially different from it.

THE SHIP CHARLES—*No piracy after all!*—The prodigious excitement at New Orleans was all for nought. The mystery is cleared up. The captain and crew of the Charles have arrived at Charleston, having abandoned the vessel because she had sprung aleak. The passengers were put on board a ship for Havre, and the crew took passage in the schr. Ann, from Attakapas for Portsmouth, N. H. The marks of blood, which the lively imaginations of the good citizens of New Orleans discovered about the decks of the Charles, are supposed to have been left by some tobacco chewer.

LIGHTNING RODS.—The Cheraw Gazette states that Dr. Hopton's dwelling and office were both struck by lightning on the 10th inst. The dwelling was set on fire, but the fire was extinguished without much damage, and some of the office furniture was [illegible] no lightning rod.—The [illegible] was struck in the same [illegible] lightning rod, was [illegible]

[illegible] has written a letter to his friends in Philadelphia, declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1844. The Colonel is discreet.

CONGRESS.

In THE SENATE, on Saturday the 12th, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Preston, calling for the correspondence between our Minister in England and the officers of the Mediterranean Squadron, which produced the sudden return of the Frigate Brandywine from that station.

On Monday the 14th, a number of memorials in favor of a General Bankrupt Bill were presented.

Mr. Walker of Miss. offered resolutions directing the committee on the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, to inquire into the expediency of adopting a permanent prospective pre-emption system; of reducing and graduating the price of lands; of granting to each new State a quantity of land; of granting to Ohio all the public land within her limits; of granting, prospectively, to the other States the lands within their bounds; of giving up the 2 per cent. fund to the new States; and of terminating the distribution whenever the duties upon any import shall be raised above 20 per cent.

The debate on the case of McLeod was resumed, and Mr. Preston spoke at large in reply to Messrs. Buchanan and Calhoun, and in defence of Mr. Webster. He was followed by Mr. Benton on the other side.

On Tuesday the 15th, the Senate proceeded to ballot for Printer to the Senate. On the two first ballotings, Thomas Allen (Editor of the Madisonian) received 26 votes, all that were given in, but, as that number was only half, and not a majority of the whole number of Senators, it was decided that there was no election. On the third balloting, Mr. Allen received 27 votes, and was elected. The opposition members refused to vote at all.

The case of McLeod again came up, when Mr. Buchanan spoke for an hour and a half. Mr. Clay made a brief but powerful reply, defending the course of the Secretary of State, as entirely proper and consistent with the laws of nations. The debate closed here, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

On Wednesday, some debate occurred on a resolution of Mr. Benton calling for information. After which, Mr. Woodbury delivered a long speech in reply to the Report of Mr. Secretary Ewing, made at the commencement of the Session. Mr. Evans rose to reply, but gave way for a resolution to adjourn.

On Thursday the 17th, Mr. Buchanan offered a resolution calling on the President for a list of all removals made in any branch of the Public service, since the 4th of March last. It was laid on the table, on his own motion.

Mr. Evans replied at great length to the speech of Mr. Woodbury, respecting the Finances. Mr. Wright followed; but before concluding, the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

On Friday the 18th, after some minor business, the debate on the finances was continued by Messrs. Woodbury, Evans and Wright. On Mr. Calhoun's motion the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 12th, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed, 92 to 90, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a General Bankrupt Law at this Session.

The House decided, 155 to 28, to lay on the table the question of the reception of an abolition petition presented by Mr. Mattocks of Vermont. The petition went along with the motion. A very decided [illegible]

On Monday the 14th, the question in reference [illegible] again came up, and Mr. Wise, who was [illegible] by illness in the speech which he commenced on Friday, resumed the floor, and spoke about six hours, till 6 P. M. When he sat down a great many rose for the floor, not less than a dozen rising at once, and addressing the speaker, who gave the floor to Mr. Botts. Mr. B. moved the Previous Question, which was seconded, and the main question was put on reconsidering Mr. Wise's resolution, with Mr. Adams's amendment, by which the rules of the 1st Congress, (except the 21st, relating to abolition petitions,) were adopted for the present, and a committee appointed to revise the whole. The question was decided in the affirmative, 106 to 104. So the resolution was reconsidered, and was again before the House. Mr. Rayner offered the following as a substitute for it:—

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House for the 27th Congress; *Provided*, That this House will not consider any subjects at the present session except such as are embraced in the President's Message; and that all petitions and memorials on all other subjects, receivable under the rules and orders above mentioned, shall be laid on the table, without reference or consideration.

Mr. Rayner, claiming the floor for to-morrow, moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to, 176 to 62.

"So the House, having undone all, or nearly all, that in the last fifteen days it had accomplished towards organization, at a late hour adjourned."

On Tuesday the 15th, Mr. Rayner's proposed amendment on the subject of the Rules of the House again came up, and after some provoking questions of order, Mr. R. took the floor, and delivered a very powerful and animated speech on the whole subject of abolition. He took very strong ground, and if we could reconcile it to our sense of duty to publish a speech on that subject, we would give this. But the whole discussion, in our opinion, is so highly improper, (though Mr. R. had no agency in producing it,) that we cannot consent to extend its notoriety. After a running debate, in which some fifty members participated, the question was taken on Mr. Rayner's amendment, and it was lost, 105 to 96.

And the question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Wise, as amended by the proposition of Mr. Adams—

Mr. Rayner moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

"That the Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the Rules and Orders of this House, until otherwise ordered; and that a committee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, under the said rules, to revise, amend, and report on the same."

Mr. Wise demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stanly said there had been trifling enough already. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Various questions of order were raised, in relation to which Messrs. Underwood, Winthrop, Pendleton, Triplett, Wise, and Rayner were severally on the floor.

Mr. Stanly withdrew his motion to lay the resolution on the table.

And the question recurring on the main question (being on striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the proposition of Mr. Rayner)—

Mr. Rhett asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, were yeas 104, nays 107.

So the amendment of Mr. Rayner was rejected.

And the question again recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Wise as amended by the proposition of Mr. Adams, in the words following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House, and that until such committee make report, and the same be finally acted upon, the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, except the 21st, shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House.

And the main question (being on the adoption of the original resolution) was then taken.

Before the vote was announced, a number of gentlemen rose and desired that their names might be called.

Mr. Stanly wished to inquire of the Chair whether these gentlemen were changing their votes. If so, he should like to know it.

Mr. Wise. Order. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Stanly. I don't care if you do.

[A voice. Put him out.]

Mr. Stanly. Try it, boys.

[Loud cries of order—order.]

The Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. Stanly. I shall submit my inquiry to the Chair, let who will call out order. Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, to ask if these gentlemen have changed their votes?

[Great noise in the Hall.]

Messrs. Wise and Gilmer called Mr. Stanly to order.

The Speaker said the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) had a right to put an inquiry to the Chair, if it was proper for information.

Mr. Stanly. I inquire, then, whether these gentlemen changed their votes?

Mr. Wise. I ask the Speaker if that inquiry is in order?

The Speaker said it was not.

Mr. Wise. Then I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Stanly. I have asked the question, and I have triumphed so far, at least.

Mr. Wise. Order.

Mr. Stanly. Order back again.

The Speaker called both gentlemen to order, and then announced the vote—Yeas 106, nays 110, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Averigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, A. Lawrence Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Greig, Hall, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, William W. Irvin, James, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Caruthers, Chapman, Chilton, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, William C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Doherty, Dimock, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Fornance, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, W. C. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac D. Jones, Kenn, Andrew Kennedy, King, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, John F. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Profilt, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Snyder, Sollers, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, Triplett, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, L. Williams, Wise—110.

So the original resolution was rejected.

[And the House stands where it did on Monday morning of May 31st.]

On motion of Mr. Wise, at eight o'clock, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday the 16th, Mr. Stuart of Va. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session and now in force, be, and the same are hereby, adopted for the regulation of the House at the present session; and that the Select Committee upon the Rules, heretofore raised, proceed to revise and amend the rules hereby adopted, and that they have leave to report at all times.

On this resolution another stormy debate arose, which continued the whole day. In the course of it the following discreditable scene occurred:

Mr. Stanly (of whose remarks the following is but an imperfect sketch) having obtained the floor, said, in substance, that he was quite satisfied that the country could now see who was responsible for the delay of the public business. In the first place, Massachusetts must bear her part; she could defend herself; he had nothing to say in her favor. But, sir, (continued Mr. S.) the House and country will remember that *after* the House was organized, *after* the rules were adopted, a question for reconsideration was made; and from whence came the motion? Not from a Whig, but from a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll.) Yes, sir, one of the allies and friends of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) and my colleague, (Mr. Rayner.) [Here Mr. S. made several remarks upon Mr. Ingersoll's course.] He was one for whom the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had moved that the House adjourn, to hear him (Mr. Ingersoll) take "higher ground," as he said, than any Southern man had taken. He did take higher ground. He went so far above the subject that no Southern man could see the higher ground. But I was amused to see how the friends of that member from the South were tortured before he finished. I remember it well.

But let me first say that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had, in commenting upon Mr. Adams's course, pointed to the fact that he presented a petition from negroes, as an act of great atrocity, worthy of especial reprehension. And, sir, his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) said distinctly that he would present a petition from negroes! This one of the friends of the South! Another member from Pennsylvania had a resolution yesterday which directly proposed to admit petitions and lay them on the table, (Mr. Chas. Brown.) [Mr. Wise shook his head.]

Mr. Stanly said, I am right, sir. The proposition which was presented by the gentleman this morning was *not* the same as that of yesterday. But take that one to-day; he admits petitions from this District and Territories; and, if so, shall we not have the whole subject open upon us? But, sir, both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Messrs. Ingersoll and Brown) voted with the four gentlemen (Messrs. Adams, Slade, Gates, and Giddings,) to strike out the 21st rule, and yet they vote to reconsider. Yes, sir, vote any way to serve the party and prevent the organization of the House.

Mr. Wise asked Mr. S. if he did not thank those Northern members of the Opposition who voted with him on this question, and did he not thank them for passing the rule by their votes last year?

Mr. Stanly said: No, sir, I never did, and do not thank them. They are entitled to no thanks. The hypocritical wretches voted for party purposes. I said so last year; my reported speech will show it.

Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, here rose and asked Mr. S. if he intended to apply such epithets to the party with which he (Mr. B.) acted in this House!

Mr. Stanly said he apologized if he had said any thing to the House which he ought not to say; but the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Brown) might take it to himself if he pleased, out of the House. Let the gentleman understand it was meant for himself. He (Mr. S.) was at his service.

I do not thank them, for the Globe said they were *forced* to vote as they did. And they have not stuck to us. We had fewer this year than we had last. Does this deserve great gratitude! I cannot trust them. I know they are not sincere; I have proved that, and can do so again.

And these are the *friends* of the South for whose valuable service the gentlemen from Virginia and North Carolina (Messrs. Wise and Rayner) are so overwhelmed with gratitude! The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) will present abolition petitions, and the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Brown) says he is in favor of the rule!

And now (said Mr. S.) I wish to say a few words to my colleague, (Mr. Rayner.) I think, Mr. Speaker, that, though my colleague exhibited his usual ability in his speech, to which I listened with great pleasure, it was better calculated, with the tasteful poetical quotations, to please a lady's ear, than to enlighten this deliberative body.

Mr. Dawson called Mr. Stanly to order.

Mr. Rayner here said he hoped to reply to his colleague; he was ready to meet him on this question; he would not flinch from it.

Mr. Stanly said he would flinch, at any time from meeting his colleague; he admitted his superior powers.

Mr. Dawson insisted on his point of order.

The Speaker said the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. Stanly said he would pass from that to some other point. He had wished to say a few words to his colleague, but if out of order he would not make the attempt further.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word to another gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer.] He told us that, in this matter, "he know no party." Well, sir, upon several matters of great importance no party knows that gentleman. So, then, he and parties stand about even.

Here Mr. Briggs called to order.

Well, said Mr. Stanly, I will say a word to another Virginian, [Mr. Wise.] I am glad to see my friend from Virginia—*personal*, not *political* friend, I mean; for, after his declaration, a few minutes since, I do not recognise him as a political friend. I part with him; and, if he embarrasses and opposes his friends as he has for the past fortnight, we had better not have his help.

Mr. Wise said he had never been the *political* friend of that gentleman.

Mr. S. Mr. Speaker, I think that a matter of little consequence, but I have now excommunicated him first.

The question was finally taken, and Mr. Stuart's resolution adopted, 119 to 103. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Deberry, Shepperd, Stanly, Washington, and Williams, voted for it, and Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, McKay, Rayner, Rencher, and Saunders, against it.] Mr. Stanly, then, to settle the question, so that it could not be again disturbed, moved a reconsideration, which was negatived, (Mr. S. of course voting against the motion.) And then the House adjourned.

On Thursday the 17th, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, it was resolved, that the daily hour of meeting be 10 o'clock; and to enable the Committee of Ways and Means to hold afternoon sessions, it was further resolved, that for one week the Speaker adjourn the House at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Watterson of Tenn. offered a preamble and resolutions, in which, after quoting, at great length, from certain speeches of Messrs. Webster, Clay, Crittenden, and Bell, he made a call for the names of all persons removed, and the reasons for removal. He moved to suspend the rules, so that it might be received. The paper was characterized as disrespectful and insulting to the House; and so some of Mr. Watterson's own party appear to have thought, as the vote was 57 for, to 130 against, suspending the rules.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer of Va. it was

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine particularly as to the number of officers or agents employed, the expenditures, & modes of transacting business in the several Departments of the public service at the seat of Government, and at such other points as the committee may deem necessary, or as may be indicated by this House, and that such committee report at the next session whether it is proper to make any reduction of the expenses of the civil list, or in the number or arrangement of the persons thus employed, and whether the patronage of the Executive branch of the Government may not be diminished or regulated as to those appointments for which there is an indispensable necessity.

On motion of Mr. Clark of N. Y. a committee of five was also ordered to inquire into the contingent expenses of the House, for stationary, &c. to report any abuses; whether reduction can be effected, &c.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President, next came up, when Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank with the sum of $25,000.—[Cries in various parts of the Hall of "Agreed," "Agreed."] Mr. Adams made a few remarks, placing the measure upon the ground of indemnity for actual expenses incurred by Gen. Harrison, from his position as a candidate, as President-elect, and in removing to Washington. Mr. Snyder of Penn. moved an amendment, to make an appropriation for the family of the late Charles Ogle, who, he said, had done more to effect the election of Gen. Harrison than the General himself had done. He was loudly called to order by Mr. Stanly and others, and his amendment declared out of order by the Chair. Mr. Ward, an opposition member from New York, heartily supported the bill. Mr. Dean of Ohio, opposed it in a violent speech, for which he was most severely handled by Messrs. Lane, White, Pendleton, and others. The debate was continued throughout the day. In the course of discussion several precedents were cited. The grant of a township of land to Lafayette, of a year's salary to the widow of Gen. Brown, and of like sums to several officers of Congress.

In the course of Mr. Dean's speech, he said,

"He did not doubt that the Treasury had been emptied, had been drained, to effect electioneering purposes. [Here Mr. D. was interrupted by loud laughter and cries of "Who doubts it! "Very true," and "Who had the treasury?"] Mr. D. resumed. And not only so, but that the pockets of individuals had been emptied likewise. If the House should vote this donation, it would be shown and proved that individuals had improperly drawn money from the Treasury to be employed in this election." [Here the laughter was renewed, mingled with cries of "No doubt of that"—"we all know that."

[On the next day Mr. Dean took back all that he had said disrespectful to Gen. Harrison. He was asked if he had read his remarks as reported in the Intelligencer? He replied that he had. He was then asked if they were correctly reported? He said "*he did not know!*" What a blockhead!]

On Friday the 18th, Mr. Adams raised a question whether it was not necessary to re-appoint the Standing Committees, in consequence of the vote on reconsidering the resolution under which they had been appointed. The Speaker decided against Mr. Adams's suggestion; who thereupon asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which was granted by the House.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was taken up, again debated, and finally passed, at ½ past 8 o'clock, 122 to 66.

On Saturday the 19th, many petitions were presented, among them one for a revision of the Tariff, which was laid on the table, 130 votes to 60.

Mr. Adams presented a budget of petitions, on abolition, temperance, &c., the question on reception of which, under the rule, was laid on the table.

The President's Message was referred.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. asked leave to report a project for a Fiscal Agent. Objected to.

It is seldom worth while to notice the arguments or statements of the North Carolinian, in this town, for they are often so gross as to bring only discredit upon their author. But there is one sentence in the last week's paper, which requires notice, inasmuch as it gives names and sums, and therefore might pass with some for truth, if not contradicted. We allude to the following extract:—

"It now appears from these recent developements of the affairs of that whig bank, that 29 millions of its capital has been employed in the work of the most high handed, daring, broad-cast political corruptions, in which Mr. Webster has received $100,000 and more; Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury, $200,000 and more, the editors of the Intelligencer, $400,000 and more; Mr. Clay, large sums in fees; from fifty to one hundred members of Congress, various large sums; editors and publishers of newspapers in every part of the United States, various large sums, and so on through every rank and department of society."

Let the reader notice the extent of the *assertions* here made. In the first place, the U. S. Bank, with a capital of 35 millions, is asserted to have employed 29 millions of that capital in political corruptions! In other words, the Bank has bestowed, corruptly, 29 millions for party purposes, and reserved only 6 millions for itself! This is the most extraordinary system of corruption that the world has ever heard of! It might be credible, though scarcely so, that a Bank would give 6 millions to secure some advantage in the use of 29, but badly, and even corruptly, as it has been managed, that it should give 29 to enable it to employ 6, we rather think too large a story for even the gullible readers of the Carolinian to swallow.

But "Mr. Webster has received $100,000 and more," says the Carolinian. Is there any evidence of this? We have seen none. It is true that we have seen bold assertions, such as that made by the Carolinian. But no evidence. The Richmond Whig lately stated, authoritatively, that Mr. Webster had repaid all the money he ever borrowed from the Bank. Neither is there any evidence that Mr. Ewing had received $200,000; nor that the Editors of the Intelligencer had received $400,000, which we take upon ourself, from some knowledge of those most respectable gentlemen, to pronounce a most gross slander. Mr. Clay has in all probability received fees from the bank, for his services as a lawyer; and we cannot say that we ever yet heard of a lawyer, of any party, who refused a fee from a bank. We have some notable examples in North Carolina, to which we might refer, but we forbear.

The remainder of the Carolinian's charges, being sweeping general assertions, we do not deny, because no attempt is made to sustain them by specifications.

BLAIR AND KENDALL.—We last week noticed the Globe's slander in relation to a pretended robbery of the Branch of the Bank of the State in this town. It now seems that Kendall, Blair's brother in infamy, has perpetrated a similar slander. In his Expositor of the 9th inst. he said, "The Cashier of the Bank of Augusta, Geo. lately ran off with about $75,000 of the Bank's money." The Augusta Constitutionalist, which belongs to Kendall's party in politics, but not in morals, pronounces this "an unfounded and slanderous assertion," and gives the very highest character to the officer in question.—The Constitutionalist reads Kendall a severe lecture for thus propagating slanderous rumors, "originating with designing knaves and scoundrels."

One would think that the number of actual occurrences of this kind would satisfy these gentry, without inventing fictitious robberies. But they must "keep their hands in."

AN INCIDENT.—The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette was in Washington a week or two ago, and mentions, that whilst in the Senate gallery, the resolutions providing that the chairs of the presiding officers of the two Houses be clothed in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in consequence of the death of President Harrison, came up for action, when a solitary "NO" was heard on the question of their passage. "It was in the back part of the chamber, (says the Editor.) and every member looked back with a suddenness and expression of countenance which indicated surprise more strongly than language could do. We did not learn who the Senator was that thus attracted unenviable attention, but we observed that he had not the courage to raise his voice on the subsequent readings of the resolutions."

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, held on Saturday the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, viz:

Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, James Kyle, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Maj. H. McLean, Capt. W. G. Broadfoot, Isham Blake, Col. John McRae, J. C. Dobbin, Esq., Col. J. M. Rose, A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Wm. H. Bayne, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Capt. J. H. Cook, Maj. C. Lutterloh.

North Carolinian.

MARRIED,

At Shellburn, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. R. B. Drane of Wilmington, Mr. WENTWORTH W. PIERCE of Portsmouth, Va., to Miss MARGARET D. HILL, daughter of Gen. W. L. Hill of Duplin county, N. C.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. Hayes, Mr. DAVID THAMES to Miss ELIZABETH MEMORY, all of this County.

In St. Croix, W. I., May 19, Rt. Hon. BARON JOSEPH VON BRETTON, to UDNEY MARIA, daughter of Johnston Blakeley, Esq. of North Carolina, late of the U. S. Navy.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, JOHN McLAURIN, Sen. Esq., one of our oldest and most estimable citizens.

In Duplin county, on the 10th instant, Mr. WILLIAM CARR, aged 87 years, a Soldier of the Revolution.

In the same neighborhood, on the evening of the 9th, Mr. THOMAS GARRISON, aged about 70.

At Philadelphia, on the night of Saturday the 12th inst., WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. His death is lamented, as a public loss, by his editorial brethren. He fell a victim to pulmonary consumption, at the early age of 32.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Cotton Plant's boat Seawell, with Goods for C. P. Mallett, J. & J. Kyle, S. T. Hawley, James Sundy, M. N. Leary, W. McIntyre, J. Hadlock, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, R. McRae & Co., J. D. Starr, B. Rose, and H. L. Myrover, of this place; and for J. Faw & Co., E. Bello, W. H. Martin, Jenkins & Biles, Rev. Wm. Turner, T. Glen, J. Beckwith, J. G. Cairns, Dr. Alexander, Mrs. Primrose, Lexington Company, S. Jewett, A. J. Hill, A. F. & C. Phifer, C. & H. Partee, J. Riley, Rev. J. Beckler, A. Hunt, A. Mebane, J. & W. Murphy, Newsom & Spence, of the interior.

House Servant Wanted.

THE advertiser wishes to purchase or hire, a woman of good character, accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.

June 22. 55-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—Brig Alderman from Boston; Schr. Oregon from Charleston. 11.—Schr. Armer Patton from Philadelphia. 14.—Schrs. Thetis from Matanzas, Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Brigs Empress for New Bedford, Diploma for Fall River, Junius for Port-au-Prince; Schr. Margaret Jane for Boston. 12.—Brigs Tremont for Curracoa, Science for Boston, Leonora for New York; Schr. J. T. Bertine for Philadelphia.—14.—Schr. Deposit for Philadelphia. 15.—Brigs Sparkler for Falmouth, Jamaica, Alderman for Boston, Vesper for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 23.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	6½	a 7½	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	70	a 75
Coffee,	12½	a 13	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	7½	a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	20	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 11
Corn.	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	06	a 75
Flour,	$5	a $6	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	25	a 37½	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	75	a 80	Tin, box,	$13½	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1	a 00
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 6 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 25 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has declined. The last sales were $2 08 and $2 09. Tar advanced slightly on an increased demand. Sales at $1 25.

Lumber.—Rather quiet in the line. A sale of flooring at $8½, on time, is the only transaction we have heard of within the week.

Timber.—Also rather dull; no sale reported.

Bacon.—Sales of hams at 9 cents, and of sides and shoulders, mixed, at 7½.

Lard.—In barrels has brought 8 cents recently, but the article is dull.

Corn.—An up-country cargo brought 55 cents on Monday.

CHERAW MARKET—June 15.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10¾; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6¾; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 8¼ to 12. The receipts only about 250 bales per day. Total receipts to the 11th inst. 779,434 bales, against 884,826 to same date last year.

Cotton at Charleston 8 to 11. Corn 66 to 72. Flour 5¾ to 6. Bacon 4¾ to 8¼.

Cotton at New York 9 to 11; market quiet. Flour 5 12. Corn 57 to 59.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr M

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the Latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines; Challys and Muslin-de-Laine; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of fast colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain Gro Grain Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen; Silk and Doeskin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Clothes; Cassimeres; Gambroons; Crape Drilling; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Satinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Carriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas, Loaf Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-8w

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19. Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classics and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to receive a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught:

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes; Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar; Drawing and Painting; Latin and French languages; Wax work and every variety of ornamental and fine work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Places of tuition to be filled immediately.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. 50tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asahel Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Alcoran. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Words of Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those who visit the business of the Courts; visits to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 45tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $625,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

New York
POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred and five* dollars; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet Spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who does request.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each; but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent*,
120 *Nassau street, upstairs.*

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50,000.

New York, May 10, 1841. 51-6w

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, P. Co. 22, 1841. 3tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 12th and 13th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egleston & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We would say of the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be punctually attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January, 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, vol 2d. Beauties in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gore. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
Red Clover Seed,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2, Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Child's Guide, Town's Analysis of Derivative Words, Wilson's Civil Polity, Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Philology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 23, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

I BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from me my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump;—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and runaway. He had on a yellow homespun coat, velvet cape somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.

Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., May 5, 1841. 49tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For Sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and economical rates ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mamford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 puncheons Cassia Shanty WINE, (cheap)
50 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and foul wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat, Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Salt Rheum, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Felons, Ringworms, Window Blues and external inflammations. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering.

Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight.

Nova Scotia cotton Plaster Paris for manuring land.

Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Plastering.

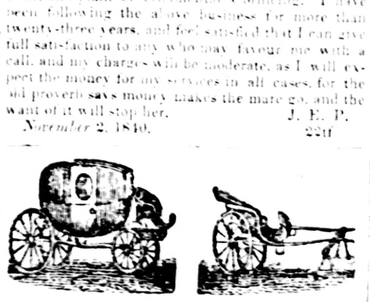
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 26tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very REDUCED PRICES—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light,
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto,
5 Sulkeys, ditto,
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wearing away with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A rite Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily, and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and reestablish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY.**

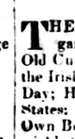
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable syrup and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy, as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arises Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, torpor of relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ **A supply of the above Medicine has** been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

THE PATRIARCH
OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the 1st days of January, March, May, July, September and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delivered in March, the fifth will be published on the 1st of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, extensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen and Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber resides, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch, to be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, 19 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a *copy of the paper containing it to the New Yorker, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to inculcate, and exemplify the doctrines of nature and revelation, which constitute the *Family*—I. as the great social organization, and as a primary school of education. 2. as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the Rev. R. W. Bailey, New York; Jonathan Leavitt, Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Methodist.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, on the Family as an elementary school of education, we should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however, would call on all to obtain the work and read it for themselves, and if the future numbers equal the present, we think they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family treat conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, contains a number of useful and valuable articles, and the design of the work is unquestionably good, and carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced. "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

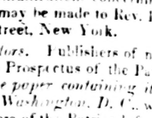
The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is well adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gaz.*

It contains a variety of useful practical matter, the object of the work is most commendable, and it is neatly printed.—*New York Com. Adv.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.—*New York Observer.*

The first number embraces a variety of original copies, forcibly discussed, and intended to promote the interests of the different classes of readers whose labors are engaged in the various departments of the valuable theme.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*



IMPORTED
FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season at Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Those who have patronised him two Seasons will receive a deduction of twenty per cent., and of fifty per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares belonging to Flatterer in the Spring, who will be ready to attend him in the Fall, (if desired,) giving him the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulay, (son of Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmaduke, Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Mercury—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Wonder mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Highflyer—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerley Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in bills.

Mares from a distance will have good stabling gratis, and he will be fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no accidents will be assumed for accidents.

JOHN H. [illegible]

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36tf

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Purifying Medicine* has proved successful during many years past, and is universally acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and a child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest those of debilitated digestive organs and constitutions, much mischief is often done by the various worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach and often materially injure the general health, while removing the cause, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of digestion, and restores the primary cause which creates worms, and will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE is found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table, a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of indigestion, the stomach, not unfrequently produced by intemperance. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated from any measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seamen, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES
Trimmer and

BEGS leave to inform [illegible] prepared to do all kinds of
MING and HARNESS
and on the most reasonable
favor him with a call.

He has now on hand

Elegant Brass
Carriage Ha
Gig and Sulkey
Buggy
Japan Gig and
Ivory-mounted
Gig and Wago
Wagon Bridles
Riding Whips
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Ma
Coach Lace an
Knobs and Tac

☞ Gig and Ba
hand Carriages, &c., [illegible]
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